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The Defense of Paris.

6. *The Revue des Deux Mondes*, of Paris, Sept. 6, publishes an article from Xavier Raymond on the probable conditions of a siege of Paris. We extract the principal portions:—

The possible duration of resistance increases in proportion to the size of the place. Sebastopol was defended for eleven months against an army of 200,000 men, an artillery which at the end of the operations amounted to more than 800 pieces. Why that long defense? Because the fortress was not blockaded, because it could constantly renew its troops and its ammunitions. The French capital would be still more difficult to block up; its continuous enceinte is about thirty-six kilometres (five-eighths of a mile each) in circumference, and the line of the forts more than 100 kilometres. To invest it would require a vastly superior army than the one the Prussians can bring before the walls. The great extent of the fortifications moreover presents a considerable advantage. What it inflicts most injury on besieged places is the convergence of the enemy's fire. The town being ordinary, of no great extent, the concentric lines with which the besieger surrounds it causes the missiles to cross, and ably directed on a few selected points, they could do the greatest mischief; during that time the forts reply by fires necessarily divergent, so that, for an equal expenditure of ammunition, its guns can only have a very

inferior effect. At Paris the casios vary different; the considerable extent of the works sensibly diminishes the curve of the lines and the convergence of the enemy's fire; the attack and defense must therefore be considered parallel, and consequently if the artillery of the besieged is better served than that of its assailants it may have the advantage. On the other hand, owing to the long range of the cannon, the forts protect each other; and at least three of them would have to be taken before an enemy could arrive at the fortifications. As to these latter they are so constructed that each advanced bastion is protected by the four others to the right and as many to the left. However the Prussians have shown at Strasbourg that they could leave

on the evil they can do to the ramparts and the garrison than on the disasters they can inflict on the unfortunate population. In the capital that odious calculation would be filled. The German batteries, established outside the forts, could not reach the city; if they were brought to the walls they could hardly send their projectiles beyond the old octroï barrier. A large space, all the old Paris of Louis Philippe, would therefore be a shelter for the population. But we have supposed the siege regularly commenced; could that be so easily accomplished? M. Raymond calculates that at Schastopol the allies had the sea and their war ships to bring their heavy guns. At the attack on Antwerp the French had before the citadel ninety-nine, which manized 10,000 horses to draw

the carriages. Thus, then, more than fifty thousand would be necessary to bring to the capital the artillery which assailed the Russian fortress. Those animals are not to be bought of, but Prussia doubtless counts on replacing them by road locomotives.

Engue's Narrow Escape from Being the Wife of a Virginian.
[Correspondence of the Lynchburg Republican.]

In 1851 the uncle of the writer resided as American Minister at Paris, with a large family around him. At this time appeared in society there Eugenie Marie de Gussman, Countess of Montijo, a lovely person and an aristocratic name securing her brilliant conquests in that society, and constituting her

one of the most famous ladies in Paris. It was thought, and indeed freely remarked, that her mother was more ambitious than herself, that the former designed for some great alliance, while Eugenie herself appeared a model of simple sincerity, a girl who would choose to consult her heart in any matrimonial affair.

Her sister had just married the Duke of Alba and Berwick, a lineal descendant of James II. of England; and the worthy mother Donna Maria, no doubt designed at least an equal matrimonial destiny for the more beautiful of her daughters. But the heart is not always to be controlled even in the most aristocratic life, or to yield to its exactions or conveniences. Eugenie lost her's to a fine-looking blonde Virginian, young William C. Rivers

a son of the American Minister. They were engaged to be married. But Aunt Judy River was a Virginia matron, very decided and angular in her scruples, interfered and broke off the match; the Countess was too "fast" for her old Virginia views of social sobriety.

The woman for whom the future had reserved so much, escaped the comparatively humble match that her heart had decided upon—the destiny of a quiet Virginia housewife—to ascend the throne of France. Alas! what other contrasts yet remain for her! Her event had been ordered differently, if a prospective mother-in-law had proved complaisant, the Empress, the woman who had adorned the throne of France and displayed to the world the charms of another Cleopatra, might at this moment be a quiet country matron.

Spotted Tail Getting His Back Up.

The Big Injun chief, who left Washington in a rage some months ago has kept quiet for a long time and his euphonics have been a great help to the public mind. It seems now, however, the Spotted Tail knows the efficacy of keeping his name before the people fully as well as paler faced politicians, and is determined to do so. He has been talking a good deal of badness an eternal reward, like Cocaf, to public life. He is waiting for his mainly goods at Wheatstone agency and complaining bitterly that his rations are not increased. He says the thieves in Washington have made misrepresentations to him. He does not know that Spotted Tail wants to

again, but we suspect that his long peace has been a great bore to him.—*N. Y. Herald.*

As item has been going the rounds of the press announcing the marriage of the wife of the late rebel Gen. Kirby Smith to Gen. Eaton of the War Department. This requires correction. The lady recently united with Gen. Eaton was Mrs. E. Kirby Smith, the widow of the patriot who fell in the battle of Molino del Rey in Mexico, and mother of Colonel E. Kirby Smith, who was killed before Atlanta during the late rebellion. The real Gen. Kirby Smith was a brother of Mrs. Eaton's. The mistake was doubtless originated. Her friends in Detroit will congratulate Gen. Eaton on his excellent choice.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Defense of Paris. How long can the city hold out.
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...the mother-in-law had proved complacent, the Empress, the woman who had adorned the throne of France and displayed to the world the charms of another Cleopatra, might at this moment be a quiet country matron living in a farm house near Cobham, county of Albemarle, and State of Virginia.

The Big Injun chief who left Washington a rage some months ago has kept very quiet for a long time and his euphonious name had very nearly dropped out of the public mind. It seems now, however, that spotted Tail knows the efficacy of keeping his name before the people fully as well as a clever faced politician, and is determined to use it as an sacrifice less humiliating than that of bidding an eternal farewell to C&F, to public life. He is waiting for his monthly goods at Wheatstone agency and complains bitterly that his rations are not in

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Shadow of the patriot who fell in the battle of Molino del Rey in Mexico, and mother of Colonel E. Kirby Smith, who was killed in battle during the late rebellion. The rebellion. Gen. Kirby Smith was a brother of Mrs. General Eaton's first husband, and from this fact the mistake undoubtedly originated. Her many friends in Detroit will congratulate General Eaton on his excellent choice. — *Detroit Free Press.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sale.—M. J. Chase sold his residence in the Fifth Ward, to Dr. Philip Tuplett, for \$5,000.

Dr. James Shackelford was thrown from a buggy while going to the Fair on Thursday. A little bruise, but no bones broken.

The Granite State got aground on a bar between Mayville and Cincinnati on Friday. Hence the report that the boat had blown up.

New Store.—Horse January and James K. Lloyd opened their new store on the corner of Second and Sutton streets yesterday. It is as pretty a store as one need wish to see. Everything is in exquisite taste.

Building.—Wm. Carter is building a residence on Third street, next door to S. W. Wood's. The more the better. It shows that the place is growing a little, gradually; some, more or less, every day.

The editor of the Cincinnati Times thinks it would be a decided advantage to the world if Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, and New York City were all burnt or sunk into the earth. Wouldn't he be willing to throw in Cincinnati?

Serious Accident.—On Thursday last, Mr. David Wood of Washington had his leg broken below the knee, and was otherwise severely injured, by a fall from his buggy, which was upset on the turnpike by a runaway horse.

Public Sale.—On next Wednesday, on his farm near Washington, Dr. A. K. Marshall will offer at public sale all his household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, wheat, corn, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, poultry, etc.

Explosion.—Water got into the cylinder at the cotton mill of January & Wood on Thursday, and an explosion followed. No lives lost. We are glad to learn that the necessary repairs can be made in a few days, and work will recommence.

Polk Devine was arrested on the Fair Grounds on Thursday charged with pocket picking. He had battered up the face of his accuser in fine style. Ed. Porter was wandering around indignant at the arrest. We have not heard what was done in the matter.

Smart.—George Taylor of Washington, while returning from the Fair on Friday, caught hold of the reins of a passing buggy. He held tight, but instead of stopping the horse was dragged out of his own buggy. It was reported that his neck was broken, but we are glad to learn that it was not true. A few scratches was all the harm done.

No, sir, I don't go to no Fairs. Tain't no place for Christian men. The men as goes there just goes to look at the women's legs. Thus spoke a zealous Christian the other day. We've seen him at Fairs several times, and he knows all about it. But if the men go to look at the women's legs, what do the women go for? That's the question.

The iron has been laid on the railroad as far as Mill creek, and a large force is now at work on the bridge over that stream. It will be finished next week. Mr. Child is pushing the work forward as rapidly as possible. Farmers have their produce carried on the road when they desire it. President Ford will soon start to New York to negotiate a part of the first mortgage bonds, which ought to command a good price.

The present owners of the Kentucky Central Railroad have won their suit in the Circuit Court. Judge Menzies was appointed a special judge to try the case. The attorneys for the road were Hon. M. C. Johnson and the late Judge W. C. Goodloe. Peter Zenn, Esq., was the attorney for the stockholders, and was assisted by Mr. Stansberry. This decision was anticipated by those who heard the arguments in the case before Judge Menzies.

Narrow Escape.—As Dan Wilson, of Flemingsburg, was driving to Augusta after the Fair on Wednesday, his horse became frightened and ran away. Mr. Wilson was soon thrown out of the buggy, but the other occupant, Miss Marshall, of Augusta, remained in it while the horse ran more than two miles. Finally the buggy was upset, and she was thrown out against the side of a house. Remarkably she was not hurt enough to prevent her attendance upon the Fair the next day.

Quite a sensation was created in fashionable circles in Covington, Monday afternoon, by the announcement of the marriage of W. G. Morris, the well-known merchant and provision broker, to Mrs. Sillie E. Bruce, widow of the late Eli M. Bruce of Confederate fame. The ceremony took place at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the summer residence of Mrs. Bruce, about eight miles back of Covington, Rev. Mr. Greer of the Episcopal church officiating. But few persons were present and they of the immediate relatives and connections of the bride. The bride left the same evening for a brief trip East.

Beheaded.—The negro Blair, confined in the Mason county jail under sentence of death for rape on a white woman in Fleming county, and William Lewis, a negro confined for grand larceny, made their escape on Thursday night. There are various accounts about the affair. One is that the jailer left the door open, and others have it that the negroes in some unexplained way forced their way through the door, but all agree that they went through the door. The jailer has been in office less than two weeks, and during that time four prisoners have escaped. At this rate the county will not have large jail fees to pay during the next four years.

Formerly it was the policy of the city authorities to place no one in jail when it was possible to avoid it, owing to the heavy expense. If a loafer was put in at night and taken out before breakfast the next morning, the jailer charged for two days board. A class of loafers were very willing to avail themselves of the public hospitality and others were careless about violating the law. The cost to the city for the accommodation of parties of this description was \$500 per annum. Since the building of the Station House under the Court House steps all this is changed. It doesn't cost anything to jail a turbulent fellow for the night, and consequently not a case has come under public notice requiring it. There is a distressing dearth of police items. The loafers and fightmen seem to have a holy horror of spending their leisure hours in these precincts, where they may be so utterly excluded from intercourse with the outside world. It is the purpose to name the Station House in honor of the first person that sleeps in it, whether male or female. There is a splendid chance for immortality in bribe to any one ambitious of the honor.

Mr. J. O. Harrison has been elected to the Chair in Kentucky University Law School, made vacant by the death of Judge Goodloe.

Accident.—Snell Farley while working at the Convent, on yesterday morning lost his balance and fell from a scaffold to the floor, by which he received a very serious injury.

One of our citizens on a recent trip up in the mountains saw and conversed with a lady whose age is said to be 112 years next spring if she should live to that time. The old lady said she had seen and conversed with General Washington who she said was a very fine man.

The following are the appointments of the preachers of the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Church South. We are glad to see that Mr. Rand has been returned to this district:

MAYSVILLE DISTRICT.
Mayville and East Mayville, Joseph Rand and H. R. Bledsoe; Washington and Germantown, W. H. Kavanaugh, Jr., Brookville and Augusta, R. F. Bristow and G. B. Page; S. P. Foster, J. H. Caywood, Shannon and Sardis, J. W. Wigham, M. O. Oliver, W. D. Power, Flemingsburg, E. L. Southgate; Tilton, R. J. Pollette; Carlisle and Irvingville, W. H. Hickey and C. C. Crow; Sharpshooter and Bickel, H. R. Coleman; Owensboro, M. W. Hiner, Poplar Plain, and Hillsboro, L. C. Waters; Orangeburg, J. N. Current; Vanceburg, D. H. Marrison; Minerva and Dover, W. H. H. Ditzler.

Paris and Frankfort Branch Road.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, held last Saturday, it was resolved, that in view of the advanced season of the year and the necessity of employing all the energies and available means of the Company in the completion of the connection of the road, both at Louisville and Cincinnati, and the establishment of a paying through business on the Cincinnati line, it was not expedient or prudent, at this time, for the Company to undertake any further enterprise in the way of branch roads or other extensions; and that, under all the circumstances, it is not an auspicious time to ask the vote of the counties and cities on the question of bond subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company for the construction of the Georgetown and Paris Branch Road.

The connections, referred to above, will, it is expected, be completed by the 1st of January next, and it is thought that by next spring, the Company will be in a condition to initiate measures for the construction of the branch road from Frankfort to Paris. **Important Newspaper Change.**—The *Health and Home*, a finely illustrated family journal of a high character, hitherto issued by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., has been purchased by Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., of 215 Broadway, New York, the well-known publishers of the *American Agriculturist*. Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., whose great Advertising Agency, established in 1819, is one of the largest and most reputable in the world, find that their extensive business requires their exclusive attention, and they therefore transfer *Health and Home* to the new publishers, whose long experience and abundant facilities will enable them not only to maintain the past high character of the paper, but to add materially to its value. The new Publishers also announce a reduction of the terms to \$3 per year. The change will not at all affect the *American Agriculturist*, which will continue on independently as heretofore. The illustrations and reading matter of the two journals will be entirely different. Either of the journals will be furnished from now to the end of 1871 (fifteen months), at the yearly subscription rate, viz: the *Weekly Health and Home*, at \$3; the *Monthly American Agriculturist*, at \$1.50; or the two for \$4.

Base Ball.—A Correction.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 20th inst., publishes an account of the game of Base Ball recently played near this city between the Mayville club and the Ripley club. As this account contains a statement in reference to the result of the game which will possibly convey a false impression as to the skill and success of our players, it is proper that we make in behalf of the Mayville club a brief statement of the "facts." The situation of the game in the evening at the time the play was closed and the decision rendered was simply this: It was on the first half of the 9th inning; the Ripley were at the bat, two hands out, two strikes on the 3d man, and one run ahead, when the Ripley Captain, inter, sing, suggested that it was "growing too dark" to continue the game. As the "darkness" was not particularly visible, the umpire (Mr. Haddonson of the Riverside Club, Portsmouth) naturally failed to "see it," and promptly decided that it was not too dark. The Captain of the Ripley (Mr. Edwards) thereupon declaring that he would play the game no further, the umpire gave immediate decision in favor of the Mayville club.

All who know the umpire, Mr. Haddonson, are perfectly aware that he is incapable at any time of discharging the duties of that responsible position otherwise than fairly and honorably. That he failed to do so on this occasion is not even hinted.

The good people of Flemingsburg were unable to raise by individual subscription a sum large enough to grade the branch road to that place. Work upon the branch has therefore been deferred until spring. In the meantime the necessary legislation will be obtained to raise the deficiency by taxation, which is after all the fairest and best way to meet such public exigencies. Nothing will be lost by this delay, and Mayville will be much better able to do the part promised in the spring than she is now. Flemingsburg can easily carry bonds for the amount in addition to the individual subscriptions necessary to do the grading, and her stock in the road will pay the interest on the bonds, provided the Company do not incur a heavy debt to complete the road from Carlisle to Paris. Commencing in the spring the branch can be completed in time to move the crop of Fleming for 1871. We are anxious to see the branch finished, and believe that it will be the beginning of a road that will eventually penetrate to the iron and coal regions of Eastern Kentucky. But it will require time, energy and a liberal shelling out of money to accomplish so much. We presume that the next thing after building the Flemingsburg branch will be to aim for connections with the East, which we must have in order to render the road to Paris of any great value to the stockholders.

The Fair.—On Thursday there was an immense crowd in attendance upon the Fair at Germantown, probably numbering eight thousand persons. We learn that on the other days also there were many people present. The counties of Bracken, Mason and Fleming were all represented and we saw numbers from more distant counties. The exhibition of stock was large and very fine. We regretted to see so small an exhibition of

fruit in the Floral Hall. There seemed very little attention given to the mechanical department, the exhibition of stock absorbing all interest. Some very creditable specimens of the manufacture of the Murphysville Woolen Mills were on exhibition. Good order prevailed. Of course many were drunk, but few difficulties occurred and none of a serious character that we heard of. The officers were attentive and obliging. The people were all hospitable and spread before their guests an abundance of good cheer. It is unnecessary to say that we were individually well provided for when we sat at the tables with Col. Bradford and Mr. Samuel Forman, who united their tables and served up a repast bountiful as it was luxurious.

The Menagerie of this Age.—Such is undoubtedly the all animal comprehending oiled collection, which pitches its great pavilion in Aberdeen, on Tuesday, October 4th, to amaze the old and delight the young, by unfolding the wonders of the animal kingdom, as presented in nominal freedom or secured in thirty massive dens. Of the two legitimate menageries in the country, O'Brien's doubtless justly takes precedence, both in size and quality, and in many respects, presents features not where else to be seen; as for instance a living Rhinoceros, an Eland and a Gnu, the latter being the fabulous Unicorn. The collection of other animals is too varied to admit of individual mention, nor is this necessary when the big advertisement we publish to-day furnishes all requisite information, and we are led to believe in a strictly honest way.

The procession of this gigantic institution, which takes place about 10 o'clock in the morning, is said to be a rolling marvel of gorgeous display, nearly a mile in length, and, in itself, a show worth going miles to see. Be in time and save your stamps for the subsequent inside exhibition.

The Street Railway Again.—The spirit of enterprise in Mayville sometimes sleeps, but never absolutely succumbs. The street railway project for which a charter was procured from the Legislature several years ago has been revived within the past few days, and is discussed by interested parties more energetically than ever. Accurate and intelligent calculations show that the construction of the road is perfectly feasible at a comparatively trifling cost, and the history of all similar enterprises elsewhere is conclusive as to the paying character of the work. It is the universally observed effect of street railways to make the business which yields their support, not only by increasing the amount of travel and traffic within fixed limits, but also by extending and populating the environs of the city. Attracting new residents by cheapening and improving the conditions of life in the suburbs, diffusing a given population in a larger space, and facilitating the means of intercommunication, these railways not only correct an unwholesome tendency to crowding and centralization, but actually increase and quicken those daily exchanges which constitute the trade of a community. All of our citizens, then, are interested in the construction of the projected railway. Our merchants particularly will not fail to seize the opportunity to attract and secure the trade of that growing and thrifty portion of Mayville which lies beyond the Limestone.

It is true that the old portion of the city, from the facilities which it commands in grades and landings, and in macadamized roads of which it is the necessary terminus, will continue to control the heavy trade—the wholesale transactions, as well as a great portion of the lighter traffic which may seek this point, but as the movement of population will henceforth be mainly eastward our merchants should take prompt and liberal measures to correct a tendency, which unrestrained, will inevitably transfer the mass of the retail business to a portion of the city where as yet imperfect facilities are provided for its transaction. If those interested do not bring trade to custom, custom will naturally drift toward trade, going, of course, where the greatest facilities are offered for buying, and this irrespective of a trifling difference in quality and prices.

Will the stock pay? The rule is that street railway stock does pay, and this is especially the case where there is little or no possibility of the construction of a competing line. In the very nature of the case there can be (whatever the future growth of the city) but one through line from Riverside to the Cemetery. We are pleased to learn that the subscription list will exhibit many of the best names in the city.

Discoveries in New Mexico.
Advices from Santa Fe state that Governor Arroy, the Special Indian Agent for that Territory, has found the Canon de Chelly, which was explored for twenty miles. The party found canons whose walls were perfectly smooth, and at an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, the rock strata being perfect as if laid by the skilled hands of mason, and entirely symmetrical. Among these ruins were found decorated walls of ancient Aztec cities, many of which bear the evidences of having been populous, to the extent of many thousands of inhabitants. In one of these canons, the rocky walls of which rose not less than 2,000 feet from the base, and whose summits on either hand inclined to each other, forming part of an arch, there were found, high up upon the face of the rocks, the ruins of Aztec towns of great extent, now tenaciously preserved. In each of these rocky crevices there remained in a state of good preservation a house of stone, about twenty feet square, containing one bare and gloomy room, and a human skeleton. In the center of the room were the evidences that fire at some time been used. The only solution of this enigma thus far ventured, is, that these solitary structures were the altars of the Aztec fires, that from some cause the people at a remote period were constrained to abandon their homes, but left one faithful sentinel in each instance to keep alive the flame that, according to the Indian traditions of those was to light the way of Montezuma again to his people—their hoped-for Messiah and their Eternal King. A close examination of many of the ruins proved that the builder must have been skilled in the manufacture and use of edged tools, masonry, and other mechanical arts. But who these people were, whence they came, or whether they are gone is not probably one of the mysteries to remain eternally unsolved. Some of the ruins are reported to be stone buildings seven and eight stories in height, being reached by ladders placed against the sides of the canons, and twenty feet in diameter, built in the most substantial manner, of cut-stone, and plastered inside, were also found in excellent preservation. Astonishing discoveries have been made of gold and silver, precious stones, and yet known on this continent. They are supposed by well informed persons, to be the East mines, of which tradition has handed down the most marvelous tales, and the mines themselves discover unmistakable evidences of having been successfully worked ages ago.

The Clark County Democrat says: "Some of our friends from the upper part of this county inform us that a man, as named as he when he was born, has been seen wandering about through the woods, in that section, quite frequently of late. No one knows who he is, whence he came, or where he intends to go. We hope that measures will be taken for his capture and provisions be made for his support."

Narrow Escape of the LUNATIC ASYLUM.—About half past twelve yesterday afternoon, while one of the employees of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, was at work in the Gas house of that institution, one of the pipes accidentally exploded and set fire to some gas-tar in the vicinity. As soon as this combustible material took fire, every effort possible was made to extinguish the flames, but without effect. Sand and water was thrown on in large quantities, but the "stuff" was of too inflammable a nature and the flames of too extensive a character, to be repressed by anything but extraordinary means. The fire gradually extended itself to the engine-room, and from that to the bake house, but before the baker and his help succeeded in saving a considerable amount of flour and a large quantity of bread. Soon the entire building was one mass of flame, and the alarm of fire was given, but before the firemen and engine reached the scene of conflagration, the engine-room and bake-house were consumed, and the cupola and roof of the extensive laundry was on fire. The gasometer, which was in the immediate vicinity of the burning building, and which at the time was full of gas, was the next great object of alarm; very few would venture near, momentarily fearing a dreadful explosion. However, as soon as the raging element cooled down a little, a number of employees went forward and covered it with wet blankets. It was fortunate they did so, for in a short time afterwards the neighboring building was one sheet of flame.

The firemen worked hard, and succeeded in arresting the devouring element, but not before it consumed the upper and middle stories of the laundry. The buildings were insured, but we have not learned for what amount. The main building escaped entirely unharmed. If the flames had extended to it nothing could have saved it; and the consequences would have been destructive in the extreme, as the institution at the present time is filled to its greatest capacity. On the breaking out of the fire the patients were all placed in a secure portion of the building, and a great many of them, to whom the conflagration was visible, looked through the windows with wondering eyes. —*Lex. Observer and Reporter.*

A Bird Story.
Captain Percival of Barnstable, Mass., commander of the barque *St. Julian*, when in Maine last winter became the possessor of a wild goldfinch, which he caged and kept on board the ship. A few weeks since, while on the passage from Philadelphia to Boston, when off the Cape of Delaware, the bird made its escape from the cage and the ship and lighted on the spars of the "Five Fathom Light Ship." The Sicilian proceeded on her way without her feathered pet, and during the succeeding 36 hours made about 120 miles, bringing her off Long Island. At this point, being surrounded by some thirty vessels sailing on different courses, what was remarked to be a bold bird, was seen in the distance, and rapidly approached the ship, upon her spars and finally entered the cage, its home, it proving to be the lost goldfinch! However strange this "bird story" may appear, it is true one. The facts are well authenticated, and we can vouch for their truthfulness. What instant taught this goldfinch the cost the ship had taken and led it directly to its old home, when there were so many animals in the immediate vicinity, we leave for those more versed in ornithology to themselves to say.

CROP AND MARKET REPORT.
(From the Chicago Gen. Com.)

There is no very decided change in the prospects; the most important question relates to the prices. The present aspect of this question may be stated as follows: As prices went up rather suddenly, and with hardly sufficient cause, when the war first commenced and it was more likely to be a short one, now they are lower than they should be, as there is a much greater prospect of a long war and much wider and more destructive ravages, to say nothing of the certainty of short crops. It is no wonder that farmers consider this a poor time to sell wheat, that they sell very moderately, that the receipts at Chicago and other markets are very light for the season, and that there is little call in the country for money to buy wheat with.

As regards England, it appears the season has been very favorable to the English wheat market. The drought, heat and fine weather has made the harvest much earlier and the crop rather better than it promised to be in the spring, while the fine weather in harvest makes the grain dry and immediately available for use. Had there been cool, wet summer, and late, wet harvest, the demand for old wheat would be much greater. But, as it is, the stock of old wheat is fast disappearing from the different markets, while the bad condition of old American wheat, especially spring wheat, has helped keep down prices; so now it is expected that the much better quality of our new wheat will ensure a great demand and at better prices. It still appears that the crop in England will be under an average, and it is now stated that this will also be the case in Scotland. The same authority, the circular of the New York Produce Exchange, says wheat is injured in portions of Ireland by mildew, and in some sections the yield from this cause, will be diminished full one third. It is also said that "France has, with her incoming harvest and imports a supply for her immediate wants, but will, before the end of the ensuing year, be in a probability, require to import much more than her annual average." Wheat is an average in Belgium, but injured by wet weather. In Russia, wheat is in good condition, and at this early date shipments from New York have been reported in "quality, color, and weight." It is thought the downward tendency of prices in Europe, and especially in the United Kingdom, will be likely to check heavy shipments until later in the season, when their wants will be more pressing than at present, with prospectively enhanced values.

Mayville Markets.

CORNBERRY EVERY OTHER DAY BY J. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sutton streets.	
COFFEE.	
Common to choice per lb.	22 1/2
SUGAR.	
New Orleans, per lb.	12 1/4
Porto Rico, per lb.	12 1/4
Soft refined, per lb.	12 1/4
Hard refined, per lb.	12 1/4
MOLASSES.	
New Orleans, per gal.	8 1/2
Red No. 1.	11 1/2
White No. 1.	11 1/2
GRAIN.	
Wheat, No. 1.	1 1/4
Do. No. 2.	1 1/4
Do. No. 3.	1 1/4
Do. No. 4.	1 1/4
Do. No. 5.	1 1/4
Do. No. 6.	1 1/4
Do. No. 7.	1 1/4
Do. No. 8.	1 1/4
Do. No. 9.	1 1/4
Do. No. 10.	1 1/4
Do. No. 11.	1 1/4
Do. No. 12.	1 1/4
Do. No. 13.	1 1/4
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Do. No. 100.	1 1/4

TALENT.

Per lb.	8 1/2
CANDLES.	
Yellow.	14 1/2
Star.	14 1/2
WOODEN WARE.	
Quebec.	8 1/2
Tubs, nest three.	2 1/2
Washboards.	2 1/2

CINCINNATI MARKET.
(Corrected every other day.)

BREWSAX.	
Prime yellow per lb.	30c
BEANS.	
Choice navy.	31 1/2
BUTTER.	
Choice.	30 1/2
BAGGING.	
Kentucky, 2 lb.	20c
COTTON.	
Middling.	19
Rope, per lb.	23 1/2
CANDLES.	
Extra star car, per lb.	25 1/2
Paraffine per lb.	26 1/2
COFFEE.	
Choice Rio, per lb.	22 1/2
Java, per lb.	22 1/2
Mocha, per lb.	13 1/2
CHIEFS.	
Choice Factory, new per lb.	13 1/2
EGGS.	
Shippers, per dozen.	20
FISH.	
Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl.	23 1/2
Flour.	
Family per bbl.	30 00
FEATHERS.	
Live geese, prime to choice lb.	78
GRAIN.	
Wheat, No. 1 Ky. white.	81 25
Do. No. 2.	78 1/2
Do. No. 3.	75 1/2
Do. No. 4.	72 1/2
Do. No. 5.	70 1/2
Do. No. 6.	68 1/2
Do. No. 7.	66 1/2
Do. No. 8.	64 1/2
Do. No. 9.	62 1/2
Do. No. 10.	60 1/2
Do. No. 11.	58 1/2
Do. No. 12.	56 1

